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Mother Jones May Have a Chance.

or THE SUN, 170 Nassau street.

There seems to be reason for believing that Mother Jones will, after all, be received at Ovster Bay. The dissuasions of the Secret Service men are to be desisted from and the representative of the striking textile workers of Philadelphia may have an opportunity of laying their grievances before the President.

And why not? The President is the last man to permit a sense of personal embarrasement to sway him from the fixed path of what he conceives to be right. Mrs. JONES says she is the accredited representative of thirty-five thousand unemployed weavers. The Mayor of Philadelphia certifies that they are honest and God-fearing citizens and that since they went out on strike they have committed no murders, have beaten or mutilated none, have blown up nothing with dynamite, but, on the contrary, have obeyed the laws and waited peacefully for the reintegration of what they think is their due.

If the President could receive at the White House the representatives of lawlessness, bloodshed, anarchy and outrage in Pennsylvania, the men under whose influence that State was disgraced, if he could receive them and compel their unfortunate employers to confront them at a bar of his own devising, why not receive Mother Jones? She is a respectable woman. She is sent by people who want a grievance, real or fancied, redressed and who wait patiently for help and guidance. She does not represent three hundred thousand votes in a great and important State, and it is true that if her comparatively small group of weavers vote they do so in Philadelphia, where votes do not count because they are counted. Mr. Roose-VELT will not make fish of Mother Jones and fowl of the Pennsylvania

This practice of according receptions to the elements of disturbance and social upheaval, this welcoming to the White House of the representatives of social revolution, whether they come rom Pennsylvania, or Montana, or Philadelphia, betokens a generous and a liberal mind, a heart beating with sympathy for the organized form of toil and that steadfast and resolute hostility to wealth and the occasions of affluence which have so endeared Mr. ROOSEVELT to the masses. It has its awkward side, it is true; and it somehow seems to depart from the Spirit of the Constitution and that notion of the supremacy of the Written Law, which is perhaps growing obsolete. All the same, once embarked upon it must be persisted in and adhered to. And that to the bitter end.

Canada's Race Problem.

Whoever it may have been that first discovered Canada, the Frenchman, JACQUES CARTIER, was the first to establish a definite and permanent foothold in that country. That was in 1534-5-6. In 1603 CHAMPLAIN followed CARTIER and extended the area of French possession. During the first quarter of the seventeenth century there began those quarrels between the French and the English settlers on the Western Continent the echoes of which have not even yet quite died away. The French held the mastery until the time of WOLFE'S defeat of MONTCALM at Quebec, and the signature, in 1763, of the Treaty of Paris. by which France ceded and guaranteed to his Britannic Majesty, in full right,

"Canada with all its dependencies." For a time the French population showed an enormous majority over the English. This was partly offset by the thousands of loyalist emigrants and refugees who left the American colonies during and after the American Revolution. But this influx divided the Canadian area into two semi-hostile camps, the French of Lower Canada and the English of Upper Canada, and it was not until the federation of 1867 that there was a clearly defined political coalition.

The points of friction which developed during that protracted period of racial, religious and political antagonism are not yet wholly obliterated. In the minds of thousands of the descendants of those early French settlers, the only Canadians are those of French extraction. To them " Canada for the Canadians " has not the meaning which it has for us. To them it is " Canada pour les Canadiens," and they are the Canadiens. Although of French blood, and although their language is that of the France of earlier days, they are not French, and many will even resent it if one calls them Frenchmen. There is no loyalty to the land of their extraction. They are simply Canadiens, and although the life of the old habitants of the eastern provinces is fast yielding to the effects of modern life and modern institutions, enough remains to keep it distinct in its quaintness and picturesqueness. The old clannishness is being modified, but it remains, and will be for years to come, a factor of importance in the social and political life of Canada.

Its most serious effect is to cause some political confusion. It is an element which must be taken into every political consideration. That which may be called the French element constitutes about one-third of the present population. Its special preponderance appears in the Province of Quebec, which includes the city of Montreal as well as that of Quecc. Scores of thousands of French Ca-

nadians have crossed the border to increase the wage-earning classes in American mills and factories. Even thither they carry their clannishness with them. Some move westward and settle on the land in Ontario and Manitoba and become influential in the political life of those districts. In 1890 the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba established a system of strictly non-sectarian schools. The Roman Catholic minority, chiefly French, protested and carried the case to the Dominion Parliament. Six years of agitation followed, and the issue was admittedly an important factor in the election of 1896. The matter was compromised in 1897 by an arrangement which provided religious teaching in the schools of the province for the French Catholics who desired it. The Pope issued an encyclical advising acceptance of this concession, although asserting its inadethrough your newsdealer quacy and expressing a hope for a better arrangement later. Echoes of this have been heard within the last few weeks in the shape of talk of reopening the matter for political purposes at the

coming provincial election. The difficulty of assimilating this element into that which is now the major force in Canada, the sturdy English stock inoculated with American energy and progressiveness, is manifestly great. It contains no shadow of menace to the peace of the country, though it will ong remain a disturbing factor in politics. It is diminishing through the greater increase of an English-speaking people with modern tendencies, and in time it will all disappear except as a purely local issue in the old land of the habitant. Even there it will be greatly modified.

The Failure to Execute the Civil Service Law.

An official journal of the National Civil Service Reform League contains a reply to our recent inquiry respecting the real relation of failure in executing the civil service law to failure in executing the postal laws, and the connecting link is hus described:

"There is no distinction in morals between the ise of patronage for personal gain, and taking money outright from the treasury, and so the one mmorality was certain to be followed by the other."

Whether " personal gain " is there used in the sense of political success, or in the sense of getting lucre, is not perfectly obvious. If the latter is the intended meaning, then the similitude between it and pilfering from the treasury is quite plain. But if, on the other hand, "personal gain "only implies the getting of an office, or the keeping of one already in possession, then the hypothesis of the connecting link is that a Federal officer. be he President or Congressman, who knowingly and intentionally uses official patronage only in order to obtain, or retain, an office, is no better than one who robs the treasury. That is a rather startling proposition in condemnation of much that goes on at Washington, but possibly a sound proposition in the realm of civil service ethics.

To one not acquainted with the Civil Service law of 1883, it needs to be explained that there is "a classified serrice "which the President can, in his sole discretion, enlarge from time to time, to which none can be lawfully appointed excepting after a competitive examination. The law does not embrace laborers, or nominations to be confirmed by the Senate.

Of the entire civil list of Federal ser vants there are now about 115,000 as estimated by Good Government, who are classified and must submit to competitive examination. In the one-half not thus in the civil service list, there are 70.000 fourth-class postmasters and 25,000 laborers. The postal service alone has 65,552 competitive positions, and of them 21,418 are city letter carriers and 15,000 are rural letter carriers.

The President, says Good Government. appoints 4,731 postmasters and 9,000 other

officers, without Senate confirmation. Mr. TILDEN used to say that an opposition to the party in power at Washington. must in order to win at the ballot boxes have on its side two-thirds of the voters when its Presidential nomination is announced, for the reason that the power of patronage will allure away nearly onesixth. Anybody can easily believe it to be so who realizes the power of 230,000 or 250,000 office-holders, the army of postmasters and the array of postal carriers.

The rural free delivery service was, for unexplained reasons, not classified by the President till Nov. 27, 1901. Up to that time, it had been packed with letter carriers appointed by the head of the Post Office without civil service examinations. The pressure for new places became at last so persistent, Good Government says, that even the Post Office officials at Washington asked for classification, but, meanwhile, those already furtively appointed in far-off towns, without examination, and in anticipation of the classification soon to come, were promoted to be clerks in Washington without civil service tests.

Another very amusing method of evading the Civil Service law has been the creation of a clerk by designating him, or her, as a "laborer," needing not to be competitively examined, and then paying him, or her, as a clerk.

More than 900 persons, insists Good Government, are thus illegally serving to-

day in the Washington departments. It is even intimated that some such contrivance is practised with upper household servants in the White House by carrying them on treasury pay rolls as day "laborers" in the public grounds

or buildings. The evasion of the requirement of the Civil Service law accomplished by appointing persons to unclassified post offices shortly before the classification, and transferring, after classification, to other offices and departments the persons so appointed, the effect of the combined appointments and transfers being to put unlawfully the persons designated into offices which should have been filled by open competitive examination, began, it is said, in 1897 and went on till

quite recently. But, conceding the semi-official explanation to be true, it does not explain the invasion of the postal service by Tweed it is shown that the peculators were those who, in evasion of the merit system, furtively crept into the post offices through an unfastened basement window.

The semi-official plea that " the scandals occurred in the Rural Free Delivery Division, which had been packed with favorites, outside the Civil Service act;' that " no one of the officials whose integrity is questioned was appointed under the Civil Service act, but they were all appointed by methods repugnant to the act and which the act seeks to remedy," and that " no scandals have arisen in any part of the service where the act has been in full operation," is to be tested by inquiry into the reasons why the inculpated chiefs of divisions, officers of the Department of Justice, and two or three clerks in those divisions, were not put in the classified service if the "full operation " of the law of 1883 contemplated the classification. If the competitive test will surely insure the Government against breaches of trust by officials in order to gain filthy lucre, it should be applied throughout the entire civil list. But will it? Each man believes in his own watch. Who will supervise the civil service officials? The plan is defective! Nothing else than vigilant surveillance of subordinates by superior officers who are on the spot can faithfully execute the laws. The officials in the suspected post office bureaus are more in need of a good " talking to "by the President than is the crew of the Sylph.

The semi-official explanation frankly confesses a failure to enforce the Civil Service legislation of 1883 according to the obvious intention of Congress, and plainly wishes to be taken as intimating that the Civil Service Commissioners have not been at fault.

The failure can but inspire genuine

pity for the President. His first executive office was that of Civil Service Commissioner, given to him by HARRISON in 1889. He held it during six years, until, in 1895, when he attempted an execution of the police laws of New York. It was after two years of that effort that he took hold in Washington of the affairs of the navv. As an independent New York Republican, and as an opponent of the Presidential aspirations of Mr. BLAINE, he was in New York active in measures of administrative reform, national. State and municipal. He advocated the civil service legislation of 1883, which was urged because its faithful enforcement would everywhere execution of all other laws. A confession of failure faithfully to execute and adequately to enlarge the area of competitive examinations, as each President has had the power and is bound to do. and the presence of such petty larceny devices as are now revealed, can but press all earnest and devoted friends of civil service reform down into the depths of the valley of humiliation

The presumption that the President retains unchanged his devotion to, and confidence in, competitive examination as a test of fitness for all inferior executive officers, gives especial significance to semi-official confession of failure to enforce such examination, as a lesson of stern admonition to those who urge a transfer to Washington of legislative and executive work which the framers of the Constitution left, and intended to leave, with the several States, which can be better done either by individuals, or by

The business of government at Washington, even under a rigid interpretation of the Constitution, has increased so tremendously within a century that no President could in these times faithfully execute, day by day, all the Federal laws, even if the earth were ten times as long as it is in making a revolution on its axis. and if he need not give a half, or threequarters, of that day to eating, sleeping

and requisite out-of-doors exercising. The injudicious advocates of putting new labors on the Washington Government, of requiring it to exercise control of private capital devoted to exploiting our material resources, are, consciously or unconsciously, promoting the erection of new departments in that city which will in the end usurp a jurisdiction in our country like that of a French Ministry of the Interior.

If the President has broken down in the faithful execution of the civil service aws he sincerely advocated, believed in, and swore by, and has broken down simply because he had not the time needed to overcome the active opposition, or the inertia, or the venality of subordinates who would evade them, or were willing to countenance evasion by others, how can he hope to execute new and unnecessary laws?

The Corkmen's Day Off. A reason assigned by one police captain for the unusually large number of excise arrests in his precinct has ethnological value. It is the Madison street precinct, which includes " Cork row," and in which the number of residents born in County Cork, Ireland, is proportionately greater than in any other district of town. Sunday was the day of the annual excursion of the Corkmen, an Irish county organization of a benevolent character, the amusements of the members of which are, on the annual excursion, largely of an athletic character. Many, if not most, of the saloonkeepers in the Madison street precinct are Corkmen, and while away on Sunday they throw the hammer, wrestle and test their powers in long runs, short dashes and middle course sprints. Their barkeepers, as the police captain explains, recognizing that the extreme of the law was the extreme of injustice, became careless, were indifferent about the delivery of sandwiches with drinks, served drinks to policemen,

and were arrested. To the Corkmen's picnic was due an unwonted interference with what are sometimes described as the "cosmopolitan habits of our people," against which the law of excise is alternately en- | found recreant to his reputation or undeforced or suspended. But one thing is serving of the confidence so implicitly reevident. If the saloonkeepers of this neighborhood are Corkonians, their barkeepers are not, else they also would have attended the excursion-nothing methods of peculation, through failure could have prevented them-and conseto the Civil Service law, unless | quently the saloons would have been

closed and the law observed. The barkeepers in the Madison street precinct, it is evident, come either from other coun ties or from other countries, and they lack the mingled shrewdness and watchfulness which characterize Corkmen the

It requires in the saloon business a man of much astuteness to steer clear of the shoals and pitfalls of excise law observance in New York, but after a day's athletic sport, with medals and prizes to testify to their prowess and proficiency the returning Corkmen resumed the positions which the barkeepers had been compelled, by the strong arm of the law, to vacate, and we are not likely to hear wholesale excise arrests in the Madison street precinct for a year at leastuntil the next excursion of the Corkmen.

A Hopeless Sufferer. At a Chicago picnic given for the purpose of " launching " the Hon. CARTER H HARRISON'S " boom " for the Democratic nomination for President, the Hon WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Fairview Farm emitted a composition on "The Democratic Ideal." Some sentences of this composition seem to have been extracted from Mr. BRYAN's early literary and rhetorical exercises at Whipple Academy and Illinois College. For example:

" The ideal controls the life and gives it not only direction, but form and constancy "An ideal permanently pursued crystallizes into

In illustration of these original and ripe ideas, Mr. BRYAN proceeded to show that the Kansas City platform had become a vital part of him and should be

"No political principle is worth fighting for that is not worth suffering defeat for, and, as a matter of fact, one's devotion to principle must be measured by what he is willing to suffer in its behalf, not by the reward he is willing to accept for supporting it.

the ideal of the Democratic party:

Mr. BRYAN wants the Democratic party to continue to suffer and to postpone success. That is his ideal; and there can be no objection to his suffering as long and as much as he pleases. His party has suffered enough and would enjoy a little success as a change. Mr. BRYAN keeps curiously young.

The abandonment of the Waterboy and McChesney race, to have been run yesterday at Brighton Beach, has keenly disappointed thousands of American sportsmen. They had set their hearts on seeing a match between these two great thoroughbreds, promote integrity and efficiency in the and the admirers of each were confident of a victory which would determine conclusively whether Waterboy or McChesney is the best four-year-old in this country.

In view of the statement of Dr. Shep-PARD, the veterinary surgeon, we are forced to believe that the Western challenger actually met with a slight accident which caused him to go lame. There was nothing, however, in the doctor's report to indicate that the horse would not be himself again in a few days. Lameness arising from a bruise such as he seems to have received is usually a matter of trifling consequence which may be speedily alleviated with careful nursing. Mishaps similar to McChesnev's cause racehorses to "pull up lame" almost daily, and within a few days after-

ward they come out and win. If McChesney is to meet Waterboy in a match race-which now seems improbable -it will have to be at Saratoga. For those who are eager to know which is the better horse there is at least this consolation: If McChesney starts in any one of the five big races at the Spa for which both of these champions are eligible, he will be forced to forty-five cooperating Legislatures and encounter Mr. Haggin's famous colt. It is Governors, than by an overworked Con- to be hoped that no more stones or pebbles whether or not he belongs in the same class

> There are eleven vacancies in the Signal Corps and nearly twice as many in the Ordnance Corps of the army which are to be filled by detailing officers from other arms of the service for terms of four years. Only one officer has applied for detail to the Signal Corps, and not a single applicant has appeared for detail to the Ordnance Corps. That the vacancies should be filled is evident from the fact that there is not a single Signal Officer on duty at any departmental headquarters between the Atlantic and the Pacific and that the Ordnance Corps has been short of officers for more than two years, its shortage increasing continually. It may be necessary to send officers to these corps without their consent, thus putting into practice a sort of conscription, not viewed with approval even when adopted. Congress, in providing for the detail staff system, omitted to substitute anything for the advantages which the permanent staff system offered to officers; the result is apparent in the depleted strength of the two corps subject to the detail systemin which technical knowledge is most required.

Application has been made to the Board of Aldermen for the amendment of the ordinance relating to street preaching. That ordinance now provides that only clergymen or ministers of religion are permitted to preach upon the streets or in other public places of the city. The proposed change gives this right also to any person who is responsible to, or is regularly associated with, a church, missionary association or missionary society in the town. A condition is that the applicant shall obtain written permission from the Mayor, the Chief of Police or the Aldermen The reason assigned by the applicants, who represent many missionary societies, is that a "very large proportion of the inhabitants of New York profess no religion of any kind " and attend no church or mission, and the assumption seems that they are ready to attend open-air services if these are freely offered. One of the clauses in the proposed ordinance provides that it shall not be construed to prevent any minister or people, of any Church, usually called Baptists, from assembling in proper places in New York to perform the rites of baptism according to the ceremonies of that Church. It is also made an offence, under penalty of a fine of \$25, for any person to disturb, molest or interrupt the holding of an outdoor

church or mission meeting. We doubt if it is wise to seek to impugn the character of JOHN B. McDONALD as a contractor and to try to harass and injure him in the conduct of his business. Mr. McDonald has done a vast amount of work in various parts of this country; he has behind him a long record of honorable achievement in great works of public utility, and it is doubtful if at this late day he will be posed in him by all who have heretofore had dealings with him.

"She seems to have no confidence in her husband. She says she caught him telling the truth

No Question as to the Validity of the

United States Government's Title. WASHINGTON, July 22.-The occupation by the United States of the islands off the northeast coast of Borneo affords no reasonable grounds of complaint to the British Governnent. These islands belonged to Spain prior to the recent war and her title to them had been fully acknowledged by Great Britain and Germany by the treaty of March 7, 1885.

Article I, of that treaty provides: The Governments of Great Britain and Germany recognize the sovereignty of Spain over the places effectively occupied as well as over those places not yet occupied, of the Archipelago of Sulu (Jolo), of thich the limits are laid down in Article II.

Article II. defines these limits as follows: The Archipelago of Sulu (Jolo) conformably to the lefinition contained in Article I. of the Treaty signed the 28th of September, 1836, between the Spanish Government and the Sultan of Sulu (Jolo), comprise all the islands which are found between the western extremity of the island of Mindanao on the one side and the continent of Borneo and the Island of Para-gua on the other side, with the exception of those which are indicated in Article III. It is understood that the Islands of Balabac and of Cagayan Jolo form part of the archipelago.

Article III. is as follows: The Spanish Government renounces, as far regards the British Government, all claims of sov reignty over the territories of the continent of Borneo, which belong, or which have belonged in the past to the Sultan of Sulu (Jolo), and which comprise the neighboring islands of Balambangan Banguey and Malawali, as well as all those comprised within a zone of three maritime leagues from the coast and which form part of the territories admin istered by the company styled the "British North Borneo Company.'

By this treaty Great Britain recognized the overeignty of Spain over all the islands lying "between the western extremity of Mindanao on the one side and the continent of Borneo character and becomes a vital part of the indi and the island of Paragua on the other side, with the exception of the islands of Balambangan, Banguey and Malawali and such other islands as were "comprised within a zone of three maritime leagues from th the three-league zone were recognized as Spanish territory. It is these islands, lying beyond that zone, that have been recently visited by one of Admiral Evans's ships, and upon which the American flag has been raised and upon which tablets have been erected marking our ownership.

These islands were not included in the limits of the Philippines as defined in the original treaty of peace between the United States and Spain signed at Paris, but by a subsequent treaty signed at Washington Nov. 17, 1900. Spain conveyed them as well as others to the United States, in the following lan-

guage: Spain relinquishes to the United States all title and claim of title which she may have had at the time of the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace of Paris to any and all islands belonging to the Philip pine Archipelago lying outside the lines described in Article III. of that treaty, and particularly to the islands of Cagayan Sulu and Sibutu and their dependencies, and agrees that all such islands shall be comprehended in the cession of the archipelago as fully as if they had been expressly included within those lines

In consideration of this cession the United States paid Spain \$100,000, and thus became possessed of all the rights of Spain to the islands

Subsequently the Sultan of Sulu, who had held some or all of these islands under a sort of suzerainty to Spain, acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States and pro- at the polls. claimed his allegiance thereto. It would seem therefore that our title to all these islands is as perfect as to Luzon or any of the larger islands of the Philippine group.

The islands recently taken possession of formally by Admiral Evans's orders are laid down upon the British Admiralty charts and also upon our own, and there appears to be no doubt that they are all without the three-mile zone. Should any of them prove to be within it, our Government would of course relin-

quish all claim to it It is said that two of these islands command the harbor of Sandakan, the capital of British North Borneo, but this is probably an exaggeration. They are within convenient steam ing distance of it, but that is altogether different thing from commanding it

It is not to be supposed that the British Government will give itself any concern over he fact that this country has seen fit to raise its flag over these islands as a visible sign of its ownership. They are of little or no value intrinsically, the largest of them being according to accounts little over a mile long. We have no idea of fortifying them, and they or what not will get in McChesney's path | will probably remain uninhabited as they now until he has proved, on an Eastern track, are. If we should ever have occasion to indulge in hostile demonstrations against Great Britain we would find it much easier to direct them across the Canadian border than to make any of these Philippine islets a base of hostile

operations The over-fearsome gentlemen who called attention to this matter in the House of Commons may compose their nerves and possess their souls in peace. We have no ulterior designs against our British friends. We have only marked our own property, as we had a right to do, and whether we improve it or leave in its original condition is nobody's business J. S. TUCKER. but our own.

The Normal College Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some days ago you published a letter relating to the successful examinations for entrance into Normal College. Allow me to add an interesting item which has come to light since. To enter the Normal College the high aver age of 79 5-10 per cent. was required this year. Out of more than a thousand competitors, 305 succeeded in reaching this high educational notch. Of these thousand, about 876 came from the public schools and other non-Catholic schools, while 124 came from the

212 passed: out of the 124 competitors, ninety three passed. Thus of the public school children, not quite ne-quarter attained the required marks. whereas three-quarters of the Catholic school

Catholic schools. Out of 878 competitors,

children were successful. Last week one of the greatest assemblies of educators that this country has ever seen closed its sessions in Boston. 30.000 teachers having been present. What must have struck any one who had the pleasure of list-ening to the speakers in this senate of brains hoolroom.
The ninety-three successful competitors referred to above had received careful re ligious teaching along with secular school ing. Why are we Catholics blamed for fur

ing. Why are we Catholics blamed for furnishing that which 30,000 educators are clamoring for? Why should we be taxed twice, and thus penalized, for teaching secular branches more thoroughly than they are taught in the public schools?

WILLIAM O'BRIEN PARDOW, S. J.

New YORK, July 22. NEW YORK, July 22.

The Cost of Administering Charities. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some Chicago vestigator claims to have discovered that in char itable institutions generally from 34 to 60 per cent of the funds are expended in salaries. He makes but one exception, the Hebrew charities. I wonder did he examine the Catholic ones. I have the best authority for asserting that the many and great hospitals managed by one of our principal orders in nearly all the chief cities average only 1214 per cent. and the orphanages of the same con MOUNT SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE, Maryland, July 20.

To Borelli's Comet.

o wayward world, thou fleeting, wandering star. Now rising in the firmament afar: With bulk of earth a myriad times combined, Stupendous tails, four million miles behind: Whence comest thou? And whither dost thou go? What dost portend to mortals here below? Dost thou bear evil tidings to mankind? With ruin will thy path be strewn behind? The universe in terror looks upon Thee in thy race, so madly rushing on Throughout the realms of vast and endless space, Canst thou not find thine own appointed place? Or art thou some lost world being now destroyed That once, like planets fixed, full rest enjoyed? May one full potent and majestic sun Hold thee in check, nor let thee reckless run, With no fixed friendly planet interfere, And send thee safely from our system here. The moon and all the stars suffice as lamps May no obstruction hinder in thy flight-Good night! thou wayward, wandering world, good

THE CAGAYAN SULU ISLANDS. THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE. Are Capital, Industry and Enterprise Suf-

ELECTRIC MOTORS ON CANALS.

Permit Given to General Electric Company

to Make Experiments.

SCHENECTADY, July 22.- To-day a permit

was issued by the State Department of

Public Works to the General Electric Com-

pany of this city for the operation of motors.

in connection with canalboats, for a stretch

of two miles near this city. This permit

was issued with the understanding that the use of the motors will be in the nature of an experiment, and that the tests that are to be

made will be under the supervision of the department. An officer of the department will be present to watch the experiments for the purpose of passing on the feasibility of the method for general adoption, in

connection with the proposed enlargement of the canals of the State

The permit grants consent to the con-

pany to operate a double track on the canal bank on the level immediately east of this city. One of the tracks will be

used for eastbound and the other for west-

bound boats. When the canalboats reach this stretch they will be invited to dispense

with mule power for a time, and a hawser will be thrown from the motor, which will

e will be performed free, the only ob-

be practically an "electric mule

ject being to prove the utility of electric

SECRETARY ROOT AT SEA GIRT.

Will Inspect New Jersey State Camp and

Watch Range Shooting To-day

STATE CAMP, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 22 ..

Secretary of War Root arrived here this

evening. Gen. R. H. Breintnall was a

the railroad station to meet him and three

companies of Regulars were there to act

as his escort to the Governor's cottage Mr. Root was driven immediately to it.

Governor's cottage, where he was received by Gov. Murphy. A dinter was

given in his honor this evening.

The Secretary of War will make an inspection of the rifle range in the morning

and a battalion of troops will shoot to give a demonstration of the capacity of the

range. Gov. Murphy has invited all the commissioned officers in camp to lunched

and Lieut .- Col. James Parker of the War Do

partment. Col. A. L. Mills, commandant of

the Military Academy at West Point, and Commander Bronson of the Naval Academy

Beecher Memorial Association Incorpo

rated.

Henry Ward Beecher Memorial Associa

tion, which was recently organized i

Brooklyn to establish a memorial to the great preacher close to the church, was yesterday filed with the Secretary of States

at Albany. The directors for the first year are: Henry Hentz, William C. Beecher, Theodore F. Miller, Henry Sanger Snow

king Edward's Reception in Ireland.

nterview after my return from a visit to Ir

land, about a year ago, I made the statement

that the majority of the Irish people, and they

were the best of the people by a large number

displayed the kindliest feeling toward the

We now read with much pleasure and satis-

faction of the reception he is receiving in Ire

land. A remark made to me by a working

man among those with whom I talked about the

situation at home impressed me. It happened

while I was in Cork, where I stayed severa

days He said: "Sure, wouldn't he be our

guest if he came to Ireland; wouldn't we las

down our lives to protect him, and wouldn't

head was harmed " And the sentiment he ex-

pressed was the sentiment of many others.

received, and Irish honor will protect him

we be on our honor to see that not a hair of his

I believe that in this spirit the King has been

Rumors of Wars.

not a nation of Berserkers We are a commer

cial people. We can fight when we have to

Why is it, then, that there is a feeling abroad

throughout all this land that presently we are

strange sense of unrest? Is not the develop

all our faculties for a hundred years to com

ment of these United States enough to absorb

Constitution and the Genius of Independence

no longer afford a sufficient attraction and out-

let for the national sentiment, why, then, Si

give me four years of Peace with Hay rathe

than four years more of fits, convulsions an I

blasts of Hot Air with the War Lord of Saga-

"Corked" Wine.

From the Lancet.

that it has absorbed bad qualities from the corl-

that the cork is defective and has permitted t

access of air to the wine. Neither explanation is

There can be, however, no mistaking the chang

entirely satisfactory, for a "corkel" wine is no necessarily sour and in the majority of cases th

velops a strange odor and a bitter after taste while

finally becomes so strong as to render the w

quite unpalatable and undrinkable and probal

unwholesome. Red wines are much more liable the "disease" than white wines, and among with

because it is a relatively strong wine and conta-

aromatics with antiseptic properties, and hack moselle, chablis, and sauterne are rarely found to

Even good brandy is occasionally found to be

'corked," or at least to possess a "corky" flavo

which is probably due to a different phenom

upright in a dry place and not in a damp

caramel used for coloring purposes is at faul

the invasion of a specific microbe it ma

oped state in the wine before bottling.

From the fact of the high alcoholic strong

The "corking" of wine probably has its of

the cork or more likely it is present in an one

ful whether the cork has anything to do with

change, unless it happens to be infected with specific organism which attacks the wine and specific

for as the deterioration of the wine proceeds

tannin than do white wines, and it is a signific

that cork blackens when it is in contact with sai

One of Willielm's Proudest Titles.

From the Nordiuse A Copenhagen newspaper says: "Germany has gradually been recompensed for all the American

wormwood it on several occasions has been co-

and Germans meet to day, at once there is a flow

champagne and compliments. This extreme conductive culminated when the American squadr

True enough, the Emperor of Germany exerted himself greatly on that occasion, but he had h

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The waile

reward. As soon as THE SUN had read the F

was at Kiel, in June last."

This organism appears to thrive on tan

altogether and is simply the effect of ti

wines champagne seems to be the most sus-to attack. Sherry is never "corked," pe

for the worse which a "corked" wine shows:

ork, so far as the eye can see, is sound.

The common interpretation of a "corked" wine is

to go to war with somebody?

we must have a hero to

BAR HARBOR, Me , July 21.

more Hill!

be "corked."

fight: and when this happens none of us has

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are

JOHN D. CRIMMINS

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an

A certificate of incorporation of the

o-morrow noon to meet the Secretary

With Mr. Root are three aides-

are also guests of Gov. Murphy

and Fred W. Hinrichs

King, who was then ill.

NEW YORK, July 22.

fering From the Roosevelt Polley? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There much discussion as to the cause of the heavy and almost continuous decline in stock market values which has been going on for six months past.

Various theories have been advanced, but to my mind not one of them fills the bill. Capital is a dethroneless king. Not a heartless, cruel, wicked ruler, but a kingly king. Should this king ever be dethroned then indeed would chaos reignthroughout the industrial, commercial and political world of America. Now American capital has met with a new foe in the unfriendly attitude of the Roosevelt Administration

Under every Administration heretofore corporate interests had reasons for believing the strong arm of the law might be invoked against red-handed rioters and minions of mobocracy. Capital also believed it was secure in its right to develop the industries and natural resources of our country, to form railway and industrial combinations in order to effect certain economies and to establish greater net earning power, thereby creating a greater demand for labor at increased rates of pay.

Up to and including the autumn of 1902 capital was busy making prosperity, and all went well. This happy situation would have continued had not unfriendly interference by the Government with the rights of capital and business intervened to check all progress, so that capital was forced to take a holiday and await developments.

Here, then, to my mind, is the chief cause of this unparalleled shrinkage in the market value of American investments—a fertile field transformed into a barren plain.

Because certain Socialistic and Populistic writers and political speakers advocated coast." All other such islands as lay beyond | and proclaimed the necessity of "outlawing the trusts," the machinery of the Legislative, Executive, and even the Judiciary branches of the Government was set in motion, and an excuse was found in the form of a defective fifteen-year-old statute. known as the Sherman Anti-Trust law. upon which to base an attack. The Government "sailed in." Then "what a fall was there, my countrymen," "then you and I and all of us fell down," while strenuous politics flourished over us.

I don't blame capital one bit for getting its back up. It is high time that Congress should be taught to legislate for business men and business interests, and not so much for vote-getting purposes. President Roosevelt possesses many admirable qualities, but he has made one grievous mistake. Perhaps he will discover it in time-it is no vet too late. He should learn now that capital, corporate interests and business concerns, as well as walking delegates and ward heelers, control votes. If the President does not discover his error and change his attitude and express the change in actions rather than words, I predict that he will have to struggle very hard to get the nomination a year hence, and if he does get it he will not be likely to have a walk-over

This is a business men's country. Le us have a business men's Congress, and let the President call it together as quickly as possible to enact a currency reform measure and to modify existing "anti-trust" laws to meet the present day needs and require ments, in order that confidence may again be restored and prosperity again be with us. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 20. J. B. S.

Where the Color Line Helps the Negro TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str.: I wish to b entirely fair in my estimate of the negro. I have born and reared, so I have had some opportunity of seeing both sides of the question.

It has seemed to me that the negro's color makes

a very effective dark background for his shining talents, when he has them, and one which his exploit.

For example, will any one deny that public interest in Mr. Paul Laurence Dunbar's very creditable verses has not been greatly sharpened by the knowledge that he is, in a peculiar degree, the apokesman of his race? His color has helped him. Similarly, in the beginning of Booker Washing ton's public career, curiosity to hear an eloquent negro led many people to place themselves under spell of his oratory, and thus his more solid virtues had a chance to be recognized. Other negroes have been helped in the North, olely because of their color, when equally serving white young men have had to work their

own way through college.

Any negro who writes a scholarly volume—like the one by Prof. Du Bols-is certain of a great deal of newspaper discussion, and consequent

The color line works both ways. It helps the exceptional, cultured negro as much as it keep down the ignorant and lazy-and his place

NEWARK, July 21. Proposed Entrance Examination for Immi-

everywhere is at the bottom.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to immi gration and the perils thereof, how would it do to require of all incomers that they should be able to letter to the Rev. Mr. Fillingham, to recite twenty lines of any one of "Bill" Devery's orations, and to give, in English, an oral and good reason for the promotion of Gen. Wood at lightning speed? It would keep most of them out.

The Million-Stamp Mystery in Australia. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Enclosed is a copy of a letter received by my wife from a personal friend of hers which was sent to the latter in furtherbad cork. For this reason brandy should no ance of an "endless chain" scheme. It is a crude stored in contact with a cork but should be attempt, evidently, at deception of some kind, and if not asking too much I would be glad if you would exhibit it in your columns for the benefit of your brandy it is not probable that the "cork" due to a micro organism; not infreque

NEWARK, N. J., July 21. DWAR FRIEND: An effort is being made to furnish separate ward for children in Hospital St. George t Hartsville, Jansfield, near Sidney, New South Value

At present children can be taken only when there is a vacancy in the woman's ward, which is a detri ment to all.

A philanthropic friend has agreed that if a million used stamps are sent him by a date fixed by the Government it will be sufficient to build the ward. Please make three copies of this, placing the next number (148) at the top of each, sign your name, and send to three of your friends.

Return this letter to Miss Griffin, Habgres Mills, New South Wales.

Encelse ten or more used stamps and the adcresses of your three friends. They in turn to do the same.

Any one not willing to assist in this work is asked.

the same.

Any one not willing to assist in this work is asked to return this letter to Miss Griffin that she may know the chain is broken. This may seem a small matter, yet the breaking of the chain will involve a serious loss to the cause.

The person securing No. 180 will return the letter without copies, as that will complete the chain.

Sincerely yours.

Mortimer Taylor and Gov. Waite of Colorado. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. The recent death of Mortimer F. Taylor will carry the deepest regret to the hearts of thousands of Western people who have often been charmed by his unsurpassed eloquence. In 1892 he removed to Denver, and he was soon engaged in some of the most important litigation then pending there.

Governor Waite was elected in 1892 and in March. 1894, occurred his celebrated attempted e up, when he threatened to raze the City Hail with artillery if the members of the old Fire and Police Board did not surrender their offices to his new appointees. An injunction was applied for to prevent him from carrying out this threat. Mr. Taylor was the chief counsel for the old board, and his argument upon the application for an injunction was a masterplece of beautiful diction and irresistible logic, coupled with a grace of manner and artistic delivery that won for him the admiration of all who came within the charm of his musical voice.

P. M. Barcock. est regret to the hearts of thousands of Western of all who came with New YORK, July 21.

Leo XIII .- July 20, 1903

From the Washington Post. Our eyes may view the surgine of the sea.

Our ears may thrill with welling of the wind.

With wonder of the storms when shores are lined.

By wrecks of sunken barks, and Fury's free,
But who, can view the force this bends, he knee. But who can view the force that bends the knee Of goddlike man; or hear the haughty mind Yield to the heart; and who has yet divined Love's potent process which no man can see! Not through the stress of earthly might, but Love - And not by power of arms or deadly strife, But stronger than the storms that rage and shout. O luminous, pale Figure, high above.

The turnoil and the terror of our life,
Thou hast, O Spirit, conquered even Doubt'
MAURICE FEARCIS EDAN.

peror's report after his inspection of the Kearsali it promptly bestowed upon His Majesty the 100 trious title of "United States Naval Inspector Wi helm der Zweite!

> bought a basket of plums in the neighborhood of West Street the other day and arriving home found about two and a half inches of paper padded in the bottom. When purchasing the plums I inquired if t baskets were padded or not, as I have been caugh before, and received the answer that there was a padding of any sort, and that the basket was full a plums from the bottom of the basket. I go to New York city every day, and this more fealled on the plum merchant, and the only say

ing I called on the plum merchant, and the only sat-faction. I obtained was the statement that obto-were bought that way. NEWARK, N. J., July 22. A very beautiful and interesting number is August, or Midsummer, Harper's, full of good fall to read and to admire: stories, poems, diaster in black and white, in that, and to color. The o

lishers say they consider the number the most tractive and interesting of the famous old ma-zine ever issued: and it is not easy to disagree. then. It is certainty a remarkable number.